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1946

Agricultural Production Adjustments

New York

Pattern and level of production suggested for 1946 in the light of reported total requirements for agricultural products and assuming continuation of present price relationship and assuming normal yields of feed crops in 1945. Large-scale changes in U. S. employment or in 1945 agricultural production in any part of the world could change conditions before planting 1946 crops.

July 1945 -

Bureau of Agricultural Economics United States Department of Agriculture Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

Foreword

The report is the cooperative work of individuals of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the United States Department of Agriculture. Estimates and suggestions were obtained from the College Departments of Agricultural Economics, Agronomy, Animal Húsbandry, Poultry, and Vegetable Crops. W. S. Middaugh, Regional Agricultural Analyst, Northeast BAE Office, assembled and wrote the report.

Contents

			Pag	50	
Narrat	ive		1 8	8 6	2
Table	1	Suggested use of farm land	3 8	de 4	1
Table	la	Seven truck crops for processing	1	5	
Table	16	Fourteen truck crops for fresh market	{	5	
Table	2	Probable crop yields	(3	
Table	3	Supply of feeds available	6 8	e i	7
Table	3a	Pasture-carrying capacity	{	3	
Table	3b	Estimates of pasture requirements	{	3	
Table	4	Suggested production of livestock		9	
Table	5	Feed needed in 1944-45	10	C	
Table	5a	Feed needed in 1945-46	1:	1	
Table	5b	Feed needed in 1946-47	1:	2	

 In general, requirements for food and other agricultural products are expected to exceed the probable production in 1946. Thus, in view of information available in July 1945, total agricultural production should be maintained in 1946 at the wartime capacity level. Further increases would be difficult with the equipment, supplies, and labor available.

Livestock, especially the heavy grain-consuming animals, is increasing and there are small feed reserves. Therefore the feed situation may be a controlling factor in the agricultural production adjustments for 1946. If U. S. production of feed crops in 1945 decreases from the July estimate, the feed supply can be short and necessitate reductions in broilers, turkeys, ducks, and hens. Dairy cows can be maintained on a greatly reduced concentrate ration or even on roughage alone, and the milk would be needed even more than it would be if meat and egg production were not decreased because of the shortage of feed,

It is assumed that there will be no major changes in price relationships, but it should be recognized that unexpected conditions such as large-scale unemployment or a shift away from international cooperation could decrease the market enough to make maximum production undesirable. The accumulated demand for goods makes large-scale unemployment unlikely, and the present trend is toward increased international cooperation. The prices of some products such as poultry may be expected to decrease from ceiling and over-ceiling levels as the production now in prospect comes on the market. There may be a sudden and drastic change when the armed forces stop taking the major portion of the poultry meat production from the Delmarva Poninsula and it comes back on the civilian markets of the Northeast. If the war should end in 1945 or early 1946, broiler producers might be advised to curtail production in 1946. The same may apply to turkey and duck production, which has expanded considerably; however, it is expected that most of the increase will be maintained in the postwar period. New production based on black market prices undoubtedly will disappear.

A decrease in demand for processed vegetables may occur if the armed forces do not contract for as much of the pack as in 1945. If this occurs, producers should be aware of this through decreases in contracts offered by processors in time to shift to other crops.

Other major products are expected to have a ready market under the conditions likely to exist in 1946, as outlined above. Early potatoes on Long Island may run into difficulty if the Southern and Eastern Shore crops are large.

Transportation difficulties and the danger of a feed shortage are major elements in the 1946 picture. The shortage of railroad cars, especially refrigerator cars, may enhance the market for local truck crops. But both the shortage of cars and danger of shortage of feed will make livestock production uncertain.

The major changes suggested for 1946 are summarized in the following paragraphs. Detailed figures and comparisons are given in the tables.

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Crops: Slightly more corn, potatoes, dry beans, oats and barley than in 1945, but the sum of these would be just half way between 1944 and 1945 acreages. The acreage of these crops is down in 1945 because unfavorable weather prevented planting in 1945. For the same reason it is expected that the acreage of buckwheat and idle cropland will be higher in 1945 than in 1944. It is suggested that in 1946 both of these be about the acreages reported for 1944. Wheat is up from 1944, and approximately the same acreage is suggested for 1946. It is suggested that more aftermath be pastured in order to meet more nearly the grazing requirements of livestock.

Livestock: It is suggested that the increase in dairy cows continue in 1946 but that all cattle and calves remain about the same. It is expected that milk production in 1945 will be 7 percent above 1944. A 2 percent increase in 1946 is suggested as feasible but much depends on the feed supply and the pasture conditions next spring and summer. Although the 1945 hay crop is large, it is going in late and with much rain damage. There is danger of not obtaining adequate inshipments of concentrates because of the tight supply and transportation situation.

Hens and pullets are down from 1944, but it is suggested that there be approximately 14 million on the first of January in 1946 and 1947. This would be about the same as January 1, 1945, but it will necessitate raising 2 to 3 million more chickens this year because of the large number of birds that have been sold for meat. The rate of lay per bird should be higher in 1946 because of the larger percentage of pullets in the flocks. A total production about 9 percent below 1944 is suggested for 1946.

Commercial broilers, turkeys and ducks have increased rapidly because of the scarcity of all meats. The 1945 production is expected to be 10-20 percent above 1944. It is suggested that there be no further expansion in 1946 except in turkeys and that broiler producers proceed more cautiously in 1946, being prepared to decrease operations if feed becomes scarce or if the armed forces decrease their take of the production on the Delmarva Peninsula.

Two million tons of grains and 1.2 million tons of commercial by-products are needed to feed the livestock in each of the next two years beginning October 1. Feed grains produced in the State and available for feeding livestock are expected to be larger this coming year than during the current year, and a further increase is suggested for 1946. The comparative figures for years beginning October 1 are:

	1944-45		1946-47
	Thou	usands of t	ons
Feed gains needed for livestock	2,057	2,007	1,994
Feed grains needed for food and			, in the second
industrial uses	285	285	285
Total feed grains needed	2,342	2,292	2,279
Total net supply of feed grains		Ť	12
available from New York production	658	686	756
Inshipments needed of feed grains	1,684	1,606	1,523
Commercial by-products needed	1,182	1,179	1,188
Total needsgrains and by-products	2,866	2,785	2,711

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Continued -

Suggested use of farm land in 1946, with comparisons Table 1

	NEW YORK				
		Reported	Goal	Expected	Suggested
Use of farm land	Acreage	For	for	în	for
		1944 1/	1945	1945 2/	1946
Column		2	23	4	5
			Thousand	ac	
Corm, all	Planted	739	732	732	750
Corn for grain	Harvested	152		201	232
Corn for silage	do.	502		425	442
Corn for fodder	do	79		100	76
Soybeans, grown alone	Planted	20			10
Soybeens for beans	Harvested	4	16	10	6
Soybeans for hay	do.	ભ		r-1	rt
Tobacco, cigar	do		H	~	_
Irish' potatoe s	Planted	195	204	187	195
Beans, dry edible	do	124	76	108	125
7 truck crops for processing (see Table la)	do.	131		142	139
14 truck crops for fresh market (see Table 1b)	Harvested	146		145	138
Adjustment for multiple use		. 15		13	157
Total eropland used for intertilled erops		1, 341		1,311	1,343
Oats	Planted	861	841	792	815
Barloy	do	66	118	93	110
Winter wheat	do	366	250	373	375
Spring wheat	dos	53		co	23
Oats for grain	Harvested	807		742	785
Barley for grain	do	93		87	100
Grains out green for hey	do	43		56	40
Rye for grein	do	15	5	17	12
Buclarheat	Planted	,155		.175	150
Total cropland used for close-growing crops		1,499		1,453	1,468

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Suggested use of farm land in 1946, with comparisons (contde) Table 1

	HEW YORK				
المسال سدية المالية		Roported	Goal	Expocted	Suggested
ממסיד דימווי דימווי	Acroago	1944 1/	1940 1940	1945 2/	1946
Column	F-1	2	2	7	5
Hay. the teneorders sombone and small tene-	000	7, 272	Thousan	0 7	, ,
Hay, all temo	200 g	2° 0° 2° 2° 2° 2° 2° 2° 2° 2° 2° 2° 2° 2° 2°	2° 850	3,000	2, 900 2, 941
Seeds, hay and cover crop, all	ਹ ਼	12		0 7	12
Alsilo	do	rtr	러		
Rotation (eropland) pasture 5/	•	140	-1 ·	170	100 H
Adjustment for multiple uso		C2		27	,
Total cropiand used for sod crops		2,033		4,039	4,040
Total cropland		7,500		7,500	7, 500
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1
Total eropland used for erons		, S		0	, c
Idlo cropland		647		000 6 0	
Total cropland		7,500		7 500	7 500
Orchards, vincyards, and small fruits		305		. 303	, 305
Other plewable pasture		2,678		2, 678	2, 678
Open nonployable pasture		4,000		000	000
Wild hay	đo.	, 51		27	
Other land in ferns		2,636		2,640	9, 8.A.O.
Total land in farms		17, 170		17, 170	17.170
) - - - -
Afternath pasture		800		006	1,300
		,			•

1/ Grop roports for crops other than fruit. Fruit and part of pasture from consus, balance estimated. 2/ Based mainly or July 1 erep report. 3/ Exclusive of prohervost and effermeth grazing on acreages from which crops are hervested.

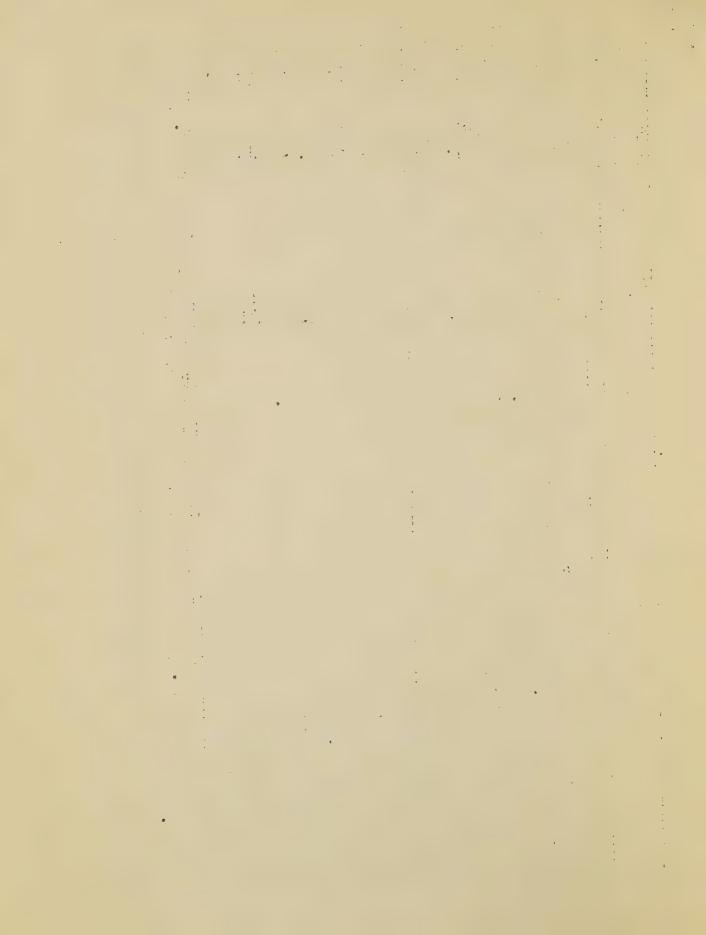


Table la Seven truck crops for processing

NEW YORK Planted acreage Suggested 10-year 1945 for preliminary 1944 average 1946 1934-43 July 1 52;000 52:100 43,400 Peas 35,480 26:500 27,000 28,500 Sweet corn 23;090 25,700 25,000 20,200 24,900 Tomatoes 20,000 8,830 18,800 20,700 Snap beans 7,000 7,500 7,100 Cabbage for kraut 6,810 6,000 6,600 4.080 6.000 Beets 1.000 1.400 Cucumbers 830 1,350 1,000 1:300 Lima beans 1720 900 130,950 139,000 141,800 100,040 Total

Table 1b Fourteen truck crops for fresh market

NEW YORK Harvested acreage Suggested 1945 10-year expected for 1944 average 1946 July 1 1934-43 Cabbage 1:100 1,300 Early summer 1,060 16,000 11,960 17,350 Early fall (domestic) 30,400 28:900 1/ Early fall (Danish) 20:400 47,700 47,350 33,420 40,000 Total 23,000 23,000 22,000 20:830 Sweet corn 15,500 15,000 Snap beans 7,410 14,800 15,000 13,000 13;080 12,600 Onions 8,350 10,600 10,100 10,000 Tomatoes Cauliflower 3,050 2,550 2:440 Summer 6,500 3,300 3/ 4,400 2/ 3,300 Fall Celery 430 580 650 Summer 5,000 4,500 3/ 4,180 2/ 4,500 Fall Carrots 1:380 1,300 1,350 Summer 5,000 3,500 3 2,420 2/ 3,500 Fall 3,600 5,100 5,500 5,240 Peas 4,450 4,500 4,410 5,000 Cucumbers 4,000 4,100 3,960 4,900 Lettuce 3,500 3,090 3,700 3,500 Lima beans 1,500 1,500 1,500 2,400 Spinach 1,500 1,500 1,500 2;200 Cantaloups 146,180 138,000 144,900 119,640

^{1/} March intentions. 2/10-year average 1933-42. 3/1944 acreage used as estimate for 1945.

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Table 2 Probable crop yields or grazing capacity per acre in 1946 with comparisons

	NEW YORK				
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	1	77	Base	Average	Probable
Crop	Acreage	Unit	period	for base	in
				period 1/	1946
Column	1	2	3	4	5
*				Uni	ts
Corn, all	Planted	Bu.	1937-41	35.4	36
Corn for grain	Harvested	do.	1937-41	35 .7	36
Corn for silage	do.	Ton	1937-41	9.3	10
Soybeans for beans	do.	Bu.	1937-41	14.6	15
Tobacco, cigar	do.	Lb.	1937-41	1,350	1,400
Irish potatoes	Planted	Bu.	1937-41	135	140
Beans, dry edible	do.	Lb.	1937-41	83 7	900
Oats for grain	Harvested	Bu,	1937-41	31.2	31
Barley for grain	do.	do.	1937-41	26.1	26
Winter wheat	Planted	do.	1937-41	23.7(24.4	25
Spring wheat	do.	do.	1937-41	(19	19
Rye for grain	Harvested	do.	1937-41	17.6	18
Buckwheat	Planted	do.	1937-41	16.5	17
Hay, all tame	Harvested	Ton	1937-41	1.34	1.4
Wild hay	do.	do.	1932-41	•95	
Rotation (cropland) pasture		A. U.M.	1940-44	5	5
Plowable pasture in farms		do.	1940-44	1.2	1.3
Other permanent pasture		do.	1940-44	• 3	•3
Aftermath pasture		do.	1940-44	•8	•8

^{1/} Crop reports for crops. Estimates for animal unit months of pasture.

Table 3 Supply of feeds available for feeding livestock and for other purposes, 1946-47, with comparisons

NEW YORK			
The	Year	beginning Oc	
Itom	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
Column	, l	2	3
		Tons	
Feed grains			
Corn, all:	*	-	•
Carry-over beginning of year 1/	12,936	11;384	10,000
Production (inc. gr. in silage and fodder)	718,340	650,496	756,000
Total supply	731,276	661,880	766,000
Carry-over end of year	11,384	10,000	16,000
Net supply 2/	719,892	651,880	750,000
Corn in silage and fodder	569,380	470,400	522,144
Corn for grain: Net supply 2/ and 6/	150,512	181,480	227,856
Oats:			•
Carry-over beginning of year 1/	35,792	88,064	30,000
Production	400,272	284,928	389,360
Total supply	436,064	372,992	419,360
Seed	37,116	40,000	40,000
Carry-over end of year	88,064	30,000	50,000
Net supply 2/	310,884	302,992	329,360

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Table 3 Supply of feeds available for feeding livestock and for other purposes; 1946-47, with comparisons (contd.)

NEW YORK	Year beginning Oct. 1				
Item			1946-47		
	1944-45	1945-46	3		
Column	<u></u>	Tons			
Feed grains (contd.)		10112			
Barley:	10,296	7,248	3,000		
Carry-over beginning of year 1/ Production	55,800	43,848	62,400		
Total supply	66,096	51,096	65,400		
Soed	4,678	4,678	5,000		
Carry-over end of year	7,248	3,000	10,000		
Net supply 2/	54,170	43,418	50,400		
Chloro modera					
Other grains: Wheat fed on farms where grown	93,780	100,000	100,000		
Soybeans fed on farms where grown	3,300	3,000	3,000		
Rye fed on farms where grown	3,864	5,000	5,000		
Buckwheat fed on farms where grown	41,925	50,000	40,000		
Total net supply of feed grains 2/	658,435	685,890	755,616		
Total needed for food and industrial use	285,000	285,000	285,000		
Total available for feeding livestock	373,435	400,890	470,616		
Total needed for feeding livestock 3/	2;057;000	2,007,000	1;994,000		
Total inshipments of feed grains needed 4/	1,683,565	1,606,110	1,523,384		
Commercial by-products needed	1,182,000	1,179,000	1,188,000		
Hose		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Carry-over beginning of year 1/	686,000	401,000	500,000		
Tame hay production	5,687,000	5,934,000	5,516,000		
Wild hay production	46,000	47,000	. 42,300		
Total supply	6,419,000	6,382,000	6,058,300		
Carry-over end of year	401,000	500,000	500,000		
Net supply 2/	6,018,000	5,882,000	5,558,300		
Total needed for feeding livestock 3/	5,071,000	5,245,000	5,244,000		
Available for other purposes	947,000	637,000	314,300		
Other roughages produced and fed	1 005:000	4 250:000	4 420:000		
Corn silage (including grain)	4,267,000	4,250,000 750,000	4,420,000		
Corn fodder (including grain)	790,000	·			
5/	1945	azing season 1946	1947		
Grazing capacity of pastures and ranges 5/		f animal uni			
Rotation (cropland) pasture	1840	700	700		
Plowable pasture	4,017	3,749	4,017		
Other permanent pasture	2,000	1,200	1,200		
Aftermath pasture	1900	1,040	1,350		
Total carrying capacity	7;757	6,689	7,267		
Total requirements for livestock 3/	10,019	10,144	10,212		

^{1/} Crop year beginning May 1 for hay, June 1 for barley, July 1 for oats, October 1 for corn. 2/ Available for feeding livestock, food, industrial use, and outshipments. 3/ See Table 5. 4/ For feeding livestock. 5/ On acreages shown in Table 1. 6/ Feeding rates in Table 5 are exclusive of corn in silage and fodder.

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Table 3a Pasture carrying capacity, 1945-47

NEW YORK Rotation Other Aftermath Plowable Total permanent Year and item cropland pasture pasture pasture pasture Expected in 1945 Acres (1000's) 4,000 900 140 2,678 1.5 1 Animal unit months per acre 6 2,000 900 7,757 Animal unit months (1000's) 840 4,017 Suggested for 1946 4,000 1,300 2,678 Acres (1000's) 140 1.4 Animal unit months per acre 5 1,040 6,689 3,749 1,200 Animal unit months (1000's) 700 Suggested for 1947 1,500 2,678 4,000 Acres (1000's) 140 5 1.5 Animal unit months per acre 1,350 1,200 7,267 4,017 Animal unit months (1000's) 700

Table 3b Estimates of pasture requirements, 1945-47

NEW YORK								
Year and item	Horses	Cows	Othe r cattle	Ewes	Total			
Percent pastured	25	100	80	100				
Number of months pastured	3	5.5	5.5	6				
			Thousands					
Number pastured	66	1,470	571	197				
Animal units pastured	66	1,470	285	28				
Animal unit months	198	8,085	1,568	168	10,019			
1946								
Number pastured	62	1;500	560	195				
Animal units pastured	62	1,500	- 280	28	•			
Animal unit months	186	8,250	1,540	168	10,144			
1947								
Number pastured	59	1,525	540	190				
Animal units pastured	59	1,525	1270	27	*			
Animal unit months	177	8,388	1,485	162	10,212			

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Table 4 Suggested production of livestock and livestock products in 1946, with comparisons

	NEW					
Itom of livestock and	Unit	Reported for 1944	Goal for 5	Reported for	Sugge:	
livestock products		1/	194	1945	1946	1947
Column	1	2	3	· 4	5	6
				1,000 units		
On farms January 1:		. 0 27		- 263	- 250	235
Horses, mules and colts	Number	271	0 77E	2,184	2,200	2;200
Cattle and calves, all	do.	2;162 1,441	2,175	1,470	1,500	1,525
Cows kept for milk, 2 years +	do.	8		11	11	10
Other cows, 2 years +	do.	341	324	297	290	280
Ewes. 1 year +	do.	219		197	195	190
Hens and pullets	do.	15,718	14,146	14,229	14,000	14,000
			Goal fo	r Expected		
			1945			
During year:			2.5	0.0	20	25
Sows farrowed, spring 2/	do.	38	35	22	28	20
Sows farrowed, fall 3/	do.	22	23	23,500	21,000	21,000
Chickens raised 4/	do •	21,154		6,000	6,000	4,500
Commercial broiler production	do.	5,382 525	6,000	600	625	650
Turkeys raised 5/	do.	6,500	,	8,000	8,000	8,000
Ducks raised		1,350	1;375	1.375	1,400	,
Milk cows, average during the ye	1,000 lb.		7,769	8,250	8,400	
Milk produced Wool shorn	Pound	1.884	, , , ,	1,640	1,650	
Eggs produced	1,000 doz		163	165	165	
Sheep and lambs put on feed 6/		. 36		1 35	1 30	
Net production of hogs 6/	1,000 lb.	76,990		65,000	65,000	

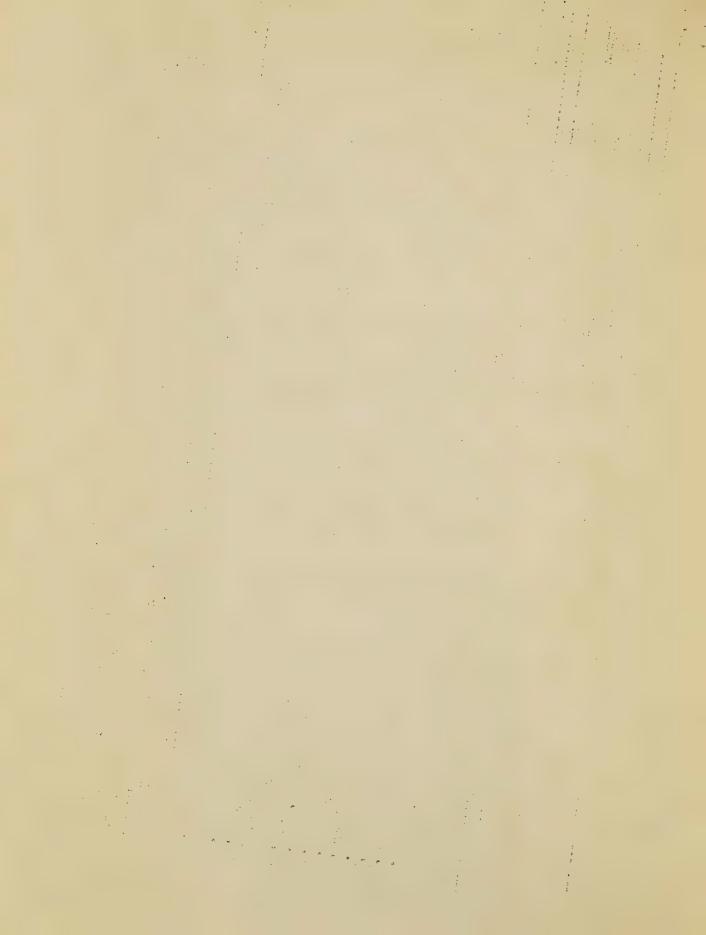
^{1/} By the Bureau of Agricultural Economics except for estimates of turkeys and ducks. 2/ December 1 (of previous year) to June 1. 3/ June 1 to December 1. 4/ Excluding commercial broilers. Preliminary BAE estimate issued July 27 indicated 22,212,000 chickens to be raised in 1945. 5/ BAE estimates for turkeys were: 1944--428,000; 1945--449,000. 6/ Twelve-month period beginning on October 1.

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Estimated quantities of foods needed for fooding livestock for the 12-menter period beginning Octobor 1, 1944 Table 5

			Pasturo	and	grazing		, 10	1,000 A.U.	months	198	8,085	1.568		821	5001									•	10,019
	food	Temo	and	wild	hay,	ر ا	6,	1,000	tons	, 658	5,528	71 A	ሃ ተ	ii C	00	ا ھ	22						100	`	5,071
	to ek and			Total			į	1,000		. 220	1, 470	746	7 1 7	(2 "		2	191	569	282	22	23	165	,	3,239
	Total livestock	Concon trates	Common	cial by-	products	2/	4.	1,000	tons	63	735	CO Fr	? 0	t	301	 -		52	199	7.5	0	ભ	45	1	1,182
		Co		Grains	71		9,	1,000	tons	217	735	00 [T00	ľ	<u>,</u> (83	23	139	370	235	24	18	120	,	2,057
		Units	of	livo-	stock	<41	, 5	1 000	units	, 263	1, 470	5	47	1	197	26	79	. 770	14,229	23, 500	6,000	009			
NEW YORK	cwto	Tamo	and	wild	hay	201	4.	And the control of th	Pounds	5, 000	4,800	` 6	2,000	,	099	160	100								
NEW	animal bird or cut,			Total			3		Pounds	7.677	2,000	0	097		100	170	09	495	80	24	177	92			
`	Ţ	10	Commer	cial by	produc ts	2	2		Pounds	лс ,	1,000	1	222		22	21	10	135	200	4	23	17			
	Food per	CC		Grains	1/				Pounds	7,650	1,000		528		75	139	50	63		20	0	57			
				TOUT OF TOWARD	400000000000000000000000000000000000000			THIRDY			2. Milk cows	3. Beef cows	4. Fooder cattle	5. Other cattle and calves)	6. Ewes. 1 year +	7 Feeder sheep and lambs	8. Other sheep and lambs			17 Chickons raised 6/			14. Other livesteel 7/		F

browers' and distillers' dried grains, heariny feed, alfalfa meal, melasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as an individual feed or in a commercial mixed feed. 3/ Other renghtges recorded in Table 3 used for supplementing hay. 4/ Numbers and net production from Table 4: Data for lines 4, 7, and 9 of this table taken from column 2 (1942) of Table 4: 5/ Feed per bird includes an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 6/ Excluding commercial broilers produced. 7/ Other livesteek and poultry 1/ Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barley, fyc, soybeans, and wheat fed as an individual feed or in mixed feed. 2/ In- cludes eilseed meals, gluten meal, tentrage, meat seraps, fish meal, dried milk products, wheat millfeeds, gluten feed, on farms, and livestock and poultry in villages and cities.

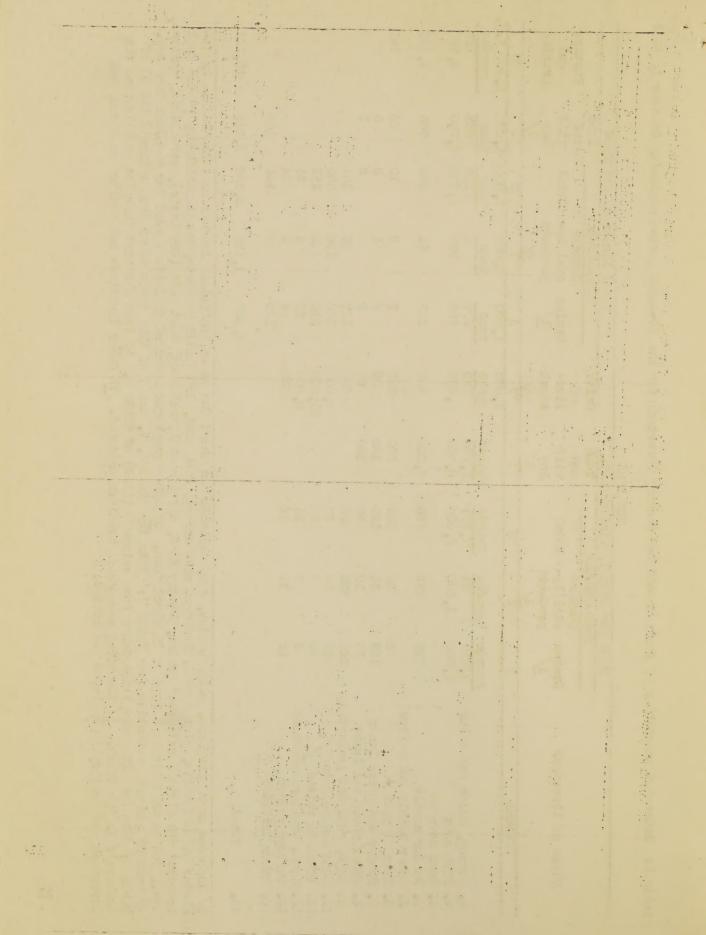


Estimated quantities of foods needed for feeding livestock for the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1945 Table 5a

			Pasturo	ond	grazing	Bridgeright and respondent about the color respondent	, 10	1,000 A.U.	months	186	8,250	,	1,540		168									`	10,144	
	cod	Tame	and	wild	hay	3/	6,	1,000	tons	, 625	3,750		200		64	63	63						100	,	5,245	
	ock and 1			Total			∞	1,000	tons	. 210	1,500		266		20	63	23	161	260	252	33	24	165	· ·	5, 186	
	Total livestock and feed	Concentrates	Commor-	cial by-	products	2/	4.	1,000	tons	02	750		81		63	H		777	196	42	0	വ	45	,	1, 179	
	Tot	တ္		Grains	الب		, 6	1,000	tons	207	750		185		7	¢3	83	117	264	210	24	19	120	,	2,007	
		Units	OF	11vc	stock	42	, 5	1,000	units	, 250	1,500		200		195	32	09	, 650	14,000	21,000	0000 9	625				
YORK	cwt.	Tame	and	wild	hay	3/	4		Pounds	2,000	5,000	•	2,000		099	160	100									
NEW YORK	bird or cwt.	i		Total			52		Potinds	1,677	2,000		094		100	170	09	495	80	24	11	92				
	por animal,	10	Commer-	cial by-	products	2	23		Pounds	. 25	1,000		232		25	31	10	135	28	4	03	17			,	
	Feed por	O		Grains	الت		, —i		Pounds	1,652	1,000		528		75	139	20	360	52	20	∞	59			,	
				Class of livestock			Column	Persignative deviates dans plan deviation less etts, elevation ders deviates dessituation desse des des	`	1, Horses, mules and colts	2. Milk cows	S. Boof cows	4. Foodor outtlo)	5. Other eattle and calves)	6. Evres, 1 year +	7. Fooder shoop and lambs	8. Other shoop and lambs	9. Hogs, cwt. not production	10. Hons and pullets 5/	11. Chickons raised 67	12. Comm. broilers produced	13. Turkoys raised	14. Other livestock 7/		15. Total	

browers and distillors dried grains, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, melasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as an individual feed or in mixed feed. 3/Other roughages recorded in Table 3 used for supplementing hay.

4/Numbers and not production from Table 4: Data for lines 4, 7, and 9 of this table taken from column 2 (1945) of Table 4; data for all other lines taken from column 5 (1946) of Table 4. 5/Feed per bird includes an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 6/Excluding commercial broilers produced. 7/Other livestock and poultry on farms, and livestock and poultry in villages and cities. 1/ Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barloy, rye, soybeans and wheat fed as an individual feed or in mixed feed, 2/ In-



Estimated quantities of feeds needed for feeding livestock for the 12-month period beginning October 1, 1946 Table 5b

			NE	YORK	4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 -			- 1		
	F,eed	Feed per animal,	bird	or cut.		Tot	Total livestock and		feed	
	Ü	Concentrates	23	Tame	Units	CO	Concentrates		Tame	The state of the s
		Commer-		and	of		Commer-		and	Pasture
Class of livestock	Grains	cial by-	Total	wild	live-	Grains	cial by-	Total	wild	and
	71	products 2/		hay 3/	stock 4/	الت	products		hay 3/	grazing
Column	rj	23	22	4	, 5	, 6	4	8	6,	10
					1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000 A.U.
,	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	uni ts	tons	tons	tons	tons	months
Horses, mules and colts	1,652	, 25	1,677	5,000	. 235	194	53	.197	. 588	. 177
Milk cows	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	1,525	763	762	1.525	3,813	3 33
Beef cows)			•						h	
Feeder cattle)	528	232	760	2,000	675	178	79	257	675	1,485
Other cattle and calves)										
Ewes, 1 year +-	75	25	100	099	190	7	22	10	63	162
Feeder sheep and lambs	139	31	170	160	30	03	Н	64	CZ	
Other sheep and lambs	20	10	09	100	09	23		6/3	62	
Hogs, cwt, net production	360	135	495		, 650	117	44	161		
Hens and pullets 5/	52	28	80		14,000	364	196	560		
Chickens raised 67	20	4	24		21,000	210	42	252		
Comm. broilers produced	00	01	H		4, 500	18	7	25		
Turkeys raised	59	17	76		650	13	9	25		
Other livestock 7/						120	45	165	100	*
Total	,					1,994	1,188	5,182	5,244	10,212
		,								

brewers' and distillors' dried grains, hominy feed, alfalfa meal, molasses, beet pulp (dry basis), screenings, garbage, etc., fed as an individual feed or in mixed feed. 3/ Other w ghages recorded in Table 3 used for supplementing hay.

4/ Numbers and net production from Table 4: Data for lines 4, 7, and 9 of this table taken from column 5 (1946) of Table 4; data for all other lines taken from column 6 (1947) of Table 4. 5/ Feed per bird includes an allowance for cockerels in the flock. 6/ Excluding commercial broilers produced. 7/ Other livestock and poultry on farms, and I/ Includes corn, sofighums, cats, barrey, tye, soybeans and meal, dried milk products, wheat millfeeds, gluten feed, cludes cilseed meals, gluten meal, tankage, meat soraps, fish meal, dried milk products, wheat millfeeds, gluten feed, Includes corn, sorghums, oats, barley, tye, soybeans and wheat fed as an individual feed at in mixed feed, cockerels in the flock. 6/ Excluding commercial broilers produced. livestock and poultry in Villages and cities.

